

Refurbishment Challenges

Lack of insulation roof, wall, floor

Large number of thermal bridges

Suboptimal orientation NW/SE

Uncontrolled window ventilation

Considerable shading of entrance area, loggia and terrace by fixed overhangs, extra terrace

Low basement ceiling (2m) uninsulated, no space for adding insulation

Heating demand approx. 350 kWh/m²a

PER primary energy demand approx. 700

Outdated window technology

Lack of air tightness

A/V ratio suboptimal

Lack of solar gains

ROA RONGEN ARCHITEKTEN

@ BSMC / RoA 2017

B \$ m C





HAUS WAGNER-LUBS

60 Year old Settlement Houses -**Together Towards Passive House Plus**

IBADDO

Aachen, NRW, Germany City, Country Climate zone Cool, temperate 2017/18 Year of completion

> EnerPHIT House Plus (certified with raw n50: 0,7) & Passive House Plus (prenoted with corrected n50: ≤ 0,6)

Semi-detached single family dwelling Object type Treated floor area [m²]

Rafter roof

Top floor ceiling: 14cm concrete, retrofitted with 48 cm mineral wool 032

Exterior walls: 1958/59 masonry hollow block construction retrofitted 2017 with 12 - 30cm ETICS 032

Exterior walls basement: concrete hollow block masonry

retrofitted with 2x12 cm XPS

Floor: 12cm concrete at 220cm depth (only soil insulated)

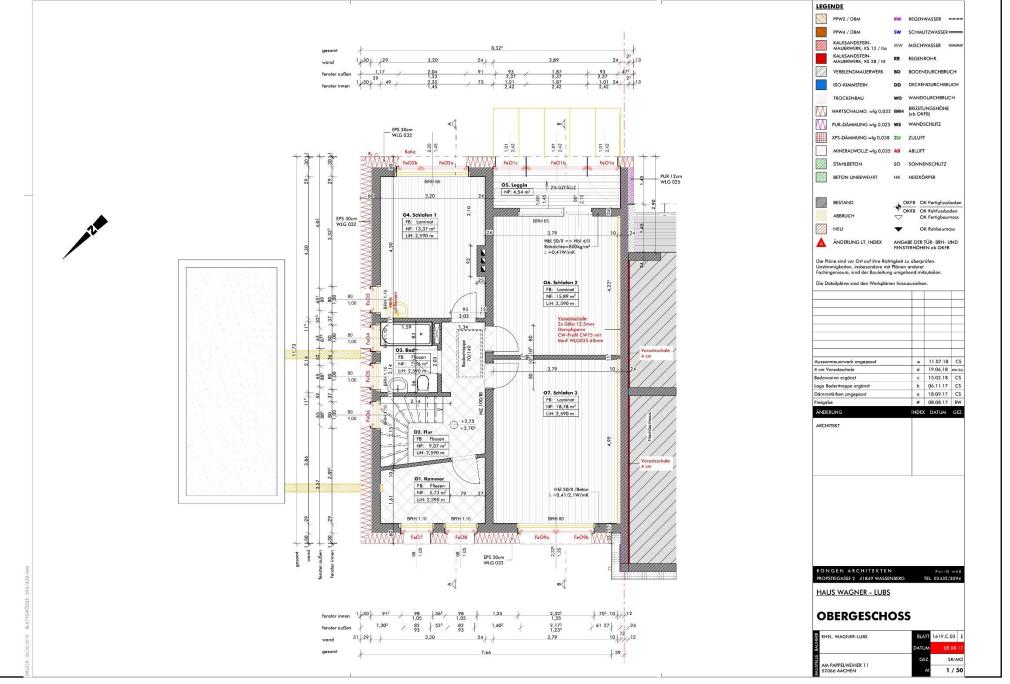
0,10 U-values [W/(m²K)] Exterior wall

> Roof 3,3 without and 0,3 with insulating soil Ground floor

Windows 0,74 Glazing g-value of glazing [%] 53%

Airtightness concept Airtightness layer interior plaster. Connection to windows and

to roof is via plaster able tapes



n₅₀-value [1/h]

Heating/

cooling/

SCHNITT A-A

0,7 (raw 2018 without supporting pressure in neighbour house) 0,6 (final 2021, prenoted)

Ventilation system

Paul, Focus: cascaded controlled ventilation with a highly efficient central heat recovery unit (91%) using existing shafts, stairs for minimizing duct work, cost, distribution effort

PV-assisted micro heat pump Hautec Carno 5.2 kW, propane, HCS PN 15 with 100m ground probe and 600l heat storage serving both semi-detached houses together (total dehumidification/ 367m² energy reference area, max heating load 11 W/m2). domestic hot water The existing radiator system can be efficiently used at a greatly reduced temperature level of 30/35C in both dwellings. Hot water lines partially renewed, shortened.

Renewable energies

PV: 6,3 kWp array on south-east facing slightly tilted roof. Environmental heat: about 10.000 kWh/a or 27 kWh/m2a collected via shared heat pump and ground probe. Rain water

Other Ecological aspects

Reuse of existing building fabric & heat distribution system together with sharing ground heat pump system drastically saves materials, grey energy, emissions - while additional of warm usable space 60m2 is created. The dwelling is a "plus house" in terms of its annual energy balance.

According to PHPP

PHPP-version Heating demand [kWh/(m²a)] 10-11 [W/m²] Heat load [kWh/(m²a)] Cooling demand $[W/m^2]$ Cooling load Overheating

[kWh/(m²a_{TFA})] PER demand PER production [kWh/(m²a PE demand [kWh/(m²a)]

Further notes (e.g. comments on hydrothermal and acoustic comfort)

Together: Triggered by the neighbour's project ("Towards... Passive House Plus", cf. presentation 21st PH conf. Vienna & NRW project of the month) & the Philips Pioneer Project Aachen (passipedia) ... committed owners maximize the synergy of shared expert teams & shared Passive House knowledge & shared renewable energies to make Passive Houses Plus possible even in a 60-year-old settlement!





